

Honorable Kymberly K. Evanson

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

JONATHAN HALL and BRENDA HALL,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

USAA GENERAL INDEMNITY COMPANY,  
a foreign insurance company,

Defendant.

No. 2:23-cv-01738-KKE

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

“Confidential” material may include but is not limited to the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged:

- a. Internal guidelines, manuals, and interpretive documents of any kind, whether related to underwriting or claims handling;
- b. Underwriting files involving Plaintiffs, Jonathan and Brenda Hall;
- c. Defendant’s proprietary or other “trade secret” underwriting materials;
- d. Defendant’s internal procedures, policies or processes for underwriting, including pricing and rating;
- e. Defendant’s internal procedures, policies or processes for handling and adjusting claims;
- f. Defendant’s internal information related to end-of-year performance and/or performance metrics, whether for individuals, departments or USAA as a whole;
- g. Defendant’s internal guidelines, procedures, policies or processes for handling claims, including but not limited to, USAA “Knowledge Centers” or “KCs”; and
- h. Proprietary information related to Defendant’s vendors, including but not limited to vendor vetting standards, vendor retention and guidelines, vendor contracts, and any vendor-related communications or other documents inclusive of such vendor-related proprietary information.

The listing of specific types of documents is not an admission that such are relevant to this case, that such will be produced, that such are otherwise subject to discovery or admissible evidence, or that such are actually confidential. Such listing indicates that if such production is required, it will be done pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order. There may be other

1 categories of documents, and this list may be expanded or narrowed.

2 3. SCOPE

3 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as  
4 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all  
5 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,  
6 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

7 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in  
8 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

9 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

10 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
11 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
12 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the  
13 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material  
14 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures  
15 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

16 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
17 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
18 confidential material only to:

19 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of  
20 counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

21 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the receiving  
22 party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties agree that a  
23 particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so designated;

1 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
2 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

3 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

4 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of  
5 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service  
6 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately  
7 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

8 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably  
9 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
10 unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
11 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must be separately  
12 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
13 agreement;

14 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or  
15 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

16 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
17 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,  
18 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will  
19 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion  
20 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the  
21 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,  
22 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing  
23 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and

1 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material  
2 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the  
3 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.  
4 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with  
5 the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

6 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

7 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
8 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
9 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
10 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
11 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
12 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
13 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

14 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
15 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to  
16 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses  
17 and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

18 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
19 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties  
20 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

21 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
22 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
23

1 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
2 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

3 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and  
4 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
5 the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains  
6 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
7 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
8 markings in the margins).

9 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties and any  
10 participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial  
11 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony  
12 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the  
13 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or  
14 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information  
15 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

16 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place on the  
17 exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word  
18 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,  
19 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

20 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
21 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s  
22 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
23

1 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
2 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

3 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

4 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
5 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality  
6 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
7 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
8 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
9 original designation is disclosed.

10 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute  
11 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential  
12 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration  
13 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other  
14 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list  
15 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-  
16 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

17 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
18 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local  
19 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of  
20 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those  
21 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on  
22 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain  
23 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

1 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
2 LITIGATION

3 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
4 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party  
5 must:

6 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena  
7 or court order;

8 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in  
9 the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to  
10 this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

11 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
12 designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

13 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

14 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential  
15 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving  
16 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,  
17 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the  
18 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,  
19 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
20 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

21 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
22 MATERIAL

23 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently  
produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the



receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. NON-TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025.

FORSBERG & UMLAUF, P.S.

s/ Sarah P. Pozzi

Kimberly A. Reppart, WSBA #30643

Sarah P. Pozzi, WSBA #55744

*Attorneys for Defendant*

Dated this 7<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025.

RUIZ & SMART LLP

s/ Brenna Pink Pampena

Isaac Ruiz, WSBA #35237

Brenna Pink Pampena, WSBA #62986

*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any  
3 documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or  
4 state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those  
5 documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other  
6 privilege or protection recognized by law.

7 DATED: May 9, 2025

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11 Kimberly K. Evanson  
12 United States District Judge  
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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
\_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of  
perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was  
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the  
case of JONATHAN HALL AND BRENDA HALL v. USAA GENERAL INDEMNITY  
COMPANY, a foreign insurance company, USDC WDWA Case No. 2:23-cv-01738 KKE. I agree  
to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand  
and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the  
nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or  
item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict  
compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_